

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Monday night, Dec. 29, 1845.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a large number of nominations for office that was ever before transmitted to that body at one time. They were nominations of Calhoun and Cullen House members from Maine to Texas. To many officers extending and bitter opposition will be made by devoted expectants and their friends, but I doubt whether any of them will be rejected. They object to Marcus Morton because his democracy is not of the right stamp; to Mr. Lawrence because he is a Van Buren and not a Polk man, and it is asserted, and by many believed, that he voted the Clay electoral ticket at the last election. They object to Henry Horn that he is also a Van Buren man, and they prove that he is not a Polk man by exhibiting a circular signed by himself and fifteen others, calling an indignation meeting in Philadelphia at the nomination of that gentleman; and so of nearly every nomination for important and profitable posts, allegations of the want of the real, pure, modern democratic faith, are urged. None are of the right faith but those who are disappointed in getting office. The purest man among them does not escape; all find their accusers, and all are charged either with moral turpitude or as recreant partisans.

In the Senate this morning, the Chair laid before that body a communication from the War Department relative to the Red River rafa.

Among the few memorials presented, were two by Mr. McDuffie, from the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants at Charleston, S. C., asking the establishment of a Branch Mint in that city.

Mr. Dickinson gave notice of a Bill for improving the navigation of the Hudson River.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of constructing a Ship Canal around the Falls of the Sault Ste. Marie, for the protection of the Northern frontier.

Mr. Hannegan submitted a series of resolutions declaring that all the region West of the Rocky Mountains, lying between 42 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min. belonged to the United States—that there was no power in the Government to alienate any portion of this territory, and that such a step would be an abandonment of the protection due to our citizens, &c.; the resolutions lie on day.

The bill reported by Mr. Benton, of the Military Committee, for reviving the office of one of the Inspectors General of the Army, and for establishing a corps of Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers, were each passed.

Mr. Haywood, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a Bill to establish a collection district in the State of Texas. This Bill makes Galveston a port of entry, gives the Collector \$2000 per annum, and five Surveyors each \$1000; and there are several ports of delivery named, and among them was Corpus Christi. The Bill by unanimous consent was considered and passed.

The President's private secretary brought in a budget of messages, and the Senate passed into Executive session.

In the House, nearly the whole of the day was consumed in motions and discussions in relation to the proposition to elect the Superintendent and assistants of the folding room, which subject was finally disposed of by being referred to a select committee.

Mr. Hunt spoke an hour upon the subject of Nationalism, the resolutions of the State of Mississippi being under consideration.

The bill from the Senate constituting Texas a revenue district and authorizing the appointment of a Collector, Surveyors, &c. was taken up and passed, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

TELEGRAPH, Dec. 30, 1845.

The proceedings of the Senate were important to-day. Mr. Calhoun took ground against Mr. Hannegan's Resolutions. As an amendment to them, he proposed a series of Resolutions declaring that the Administration was justifiable in offering to take the 49th parallel as a boundary, and that the question was still a fit subject for negotiation.

I have not time to give you a report of the debate, nor am I able, as I was attending to the debate in the House. You will find it in the morning papers. The Senate soon after adjourned.

House.—After prayers by Rev. Mr. Tutin, and the reading of yesterday's journal, the debate on the reference of the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature was continued.

Mr. Douglas of Illinois, opposed the proposed Select Committee on Nationalism. He made some uncalculated remarks about what he styled the late Whig party.

The Speaker here signed the bill organizing Texas into a Collection District.

Mr. Redinger of Virginia, then spoke against Nationalism in a studied and eloquent speech.

Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, made a speech on the subject, which took all parties by surprise. His proof of the Loco-Foco parentage of Nationalism was overwhelming. I must try and give you a report, prepared for the Tribune, by the morning paper.

The Loco-Focos seeing that the tables were completely turned, thought it was best to stop the debate, so.

Mr. Hamlin of Maine having got the floor moved the previous question. Mr. Levin's motion for a Select Committee was then put and lost. The resolutions were then unanimously referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Davis of Ky. moved instructions to the Judiciary Committee relative to McNulty's case, and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1845.

This evening I hear nothing but satisfaction expressed at the condition in which public affairs are now placed by to-day's action in both Houses.—The speeches made on Nationalism to-day have bothered the Loco-Focos exceedingly. The charges were so successfully made against the Loco-Focos, as being the friends and originators of the Native movement, that they were glad to hush up the debate.

Mr. Dixon received many compliments for his speech. Among others, John Quincy Adams shook hands with him heartily, and congratulated him on his successful debate. Connecticut has a representation in the present Congress of which she may be justly proud. Mr. Dixon's speech will be published in pamphlet form and circulated over the Union generally. Several printers have applied for a copy of his notes—all anxious to print it.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday night, Dec. 30, 1845.

A debate of the most important character unexpectedly sprang up in the Senate to-day, upon the Oregon question, in which Mr. Calhoun clearly and ably occupied in relation to this momentous question. It will be seen that Mr. Calhoun is for negotiation and against giving the notice, and that he is fully of the opinion that the division of that territory can be amicably adjusted by the two governments, and that it should be so adjusted. He is in favor of forty-nine, and thinks the President did wisely in offering it. It is understood that the colleagues of Mr. C. and the two Senators from Florida, together with Mr. Lewis, concurred with him in the opinion. It will also be seen that Mr. Haywood is for moderate and pacific measures, and although he did not to-day commit himself to any particular course, yet it is known that he, and most if not all of the Wright and Benton section of the majority, amounting in all to eight Senators, will

not sanction any legislative action which shall have a tendency to precipitate the country into war.—

From the developments made in the Senate to-day, and from other reliable sources of information, I feel justified in repeating, with increased confidence, the declaration I made some time since, that "the notice will not be given at this session of Congress unless it shall be compelled by demonstrations from the other side of the Atlantic."

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1845.

War rumors and alarms are over in this quarter. The attempts at a war panic or war fever has fallen as flat as the proceedings and debates about the Doorkeeper of the House. The two great questions stand now on the same footing. The doorkeepers' question, I am happy to say, has been referred to a select committee of five discreet members, who will not, I trust, suffer it to be raised again. The war question, and all its paraphernalia of patriotic speeches, of preparation, of bills and resolutions, is sent to committees of like discretion.

The epic strain cannot be long sustained in Congress—it must come down to the comic. The burlesque about Cuba had a happy effect. It made every one laugh at the "premature enterprise of the young democracy."

It would be difficult to create another serious war panic here. Results have shown that there is here no war feeling. There is scarcely a man to be found who is in favor of a war. The age of chivalry is gone. The age of common-sense and money-making and money-saving has succeeded to it, in the whole country, from the surf of the Pacific to the roar of the Atlantic. What have the New Yorkers or Pennsylvanians, for instance, to do with war? There is not a member in either House, as I learn, from those States, that is in favor of it. They and their constituents court peace and the benefits of peace. The Southern men, we know, are actively engaged in promoting a pacific policy. There may be some few Western members who look for advancement through a war cry, but their demonstrations are, as yet, harmless.

There can be no war, unless Great Britain may choose to strike the blow, and that is scarcely possible.

It is the general expectation and belief here, that propositions will soon be made by the British government which our government will accept to. I might allude to the opinions of others, besides members of Congress, in confirmation of this opinion. The diplomats here are of that opinion. One of them, a very shrewd and well-informed man, was consulted, to-day, on the subject, and he gave the opinion that war was impossible. A distinguished American politician, now here, who had doubts on that subject, remarked to me that the opinion of that minister, alluded to, was entitled to great weight from circumstances which he was well aware of.

So, if the general opinion here, in and out of Congress, is entitled to any respect, it is conclusive as to the fact that the Oregon question is to be settled upon terms mutually honorable to both countries.

As to the precise mode of settlement, it is impossible to state it. The protest is not yet submitted, but it is written on the hearts and carried in the pockets of a vast majority of the people of both countries.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

The Senate was not in session to-day. The House of Representatives left off the session in the consideration of various propositions referring to the great question of the country. Under a misunderstanding as to the day appointed for the consideration of the Oregon bill from the Committee on Territories reported by Mr. Douglas, the special order was postponed to the second Tuesday in January, instead of the first, as previously understood by a part of the members. The country, therefore, is spared another week of debate upon this question.

Mr. Davis, of Ky., moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the consideration of the above bill, and that the section relative to the one year's notice be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, that relating to the Public Lands to the Committee on Public Lands, and what refers to Indian Affairs, Territories, Post Offices, &c., each to its appropriate Committee. The House by nearly a divided vote, (judging from the sound, the years and nays not being taken), refused to suspend the rules to receive the motion.

A more important movement was made by Mr. Cunningham, of Ohio, who upon the reading of the Journal asked leave to offer a Resolution, going ahead of all others, in defence of the claim of the United States to the whole of Oregon. The resolution ran thus—

Whereas, the rejection by the British Government of the liberal proposition lately made by the President of the United States, to compromise and settle the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon territory has terminated all negotiations upon the subject, and Whereas, by the extraordinary and inadmissible demands of the British Government, it is made manifest that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected.

And Whereas, the title of the United States to the whole of the Oregon country, included within the parallels of 42 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, is clear and unquestionable. And that any further attempt on the part of the United States to settle such title is a surrender of the honor, the dignity and the true interests of the American people.

Therefore, be it resolved, That it is the imperative duty of Congress to adopt immediately, such measures as will fully protect our citizens who now do, or may hereafter inhabit that country, and effectually maintain our just title to the whole of the country of Oregon.

The House refused to suspend the Rules to receive the Resolutions by a vote of yeas 95; nays 87.

Mr. Adams, however, voted for the suspension; and his vote was indicative of a most exciting discussion upon this question, which closed the proceedings of the day.

Mr. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, introduced Mr. E. H. Ewing, the newly elected member from the Nashville district, and Mr. E. took the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as a Member of Congress.

Mr. Rathbun of New York, moved a reconsideration of the vote of the House, to refer the resolution to purchase fifteen hundred copies of the tenth volume of the laws of the United States to the Committee of the Whole.

On this motion a discussion arose, as to whether Gideon of Washington city, or Little & Brown of Boston, ought to be employed to furnish this book of laws.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 5 P. M.

Important Debate in the House. Speech from John Q. Adams.

I have but a moment or two before the departure of the cars to acquaint you with the defined position of John Quincy Adams upon the Oregon question.

At nearly the close of the day's proceedings, Mr. Haralson of Ga., from the Military Committee, reported a bill for raising two regiments of mounted riflemen, and also a section in the same bill, giving a discretionary power to the President to add a number of men to the existing regiments of infantry, riflemen, and artillery. A motion was made to make the bill a special order of the day for Tuesday next, and upon this motion the debate arose.

Mr. Houston of Ala., objecting to the special order, Mr. Douglas of Illinois advocating it, and the whole merits of the Oregon and war questions gradually entering into the discussion.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, apprehended that no such congressional war would result from the noticed and, in the course of Mr. Adams' speech, which followed, he said that on one was authorized to say

that his Committee did not contemplate giving the notice.

Mr. Holmes of S. C., argued that the one year's notice, if now given, would be a war measure, and that it would be necessary at once to appropriate \$20,000,000 for the defence of the country, if it passed.

Mr. Adams took the floor, and the House, which was very much crowded, was in a moment hushed into silence. He apologized to the House for rising to speak at all, remarking that his physical inability would not enable him to speak more than very briefly. The measure before the House was but one of a great variety of subjects which ought to be brought to the attention of the body and all be considered together.

They were all measures which would add very materially to the expenses of the country, and none of them, he thought, ought to be discussed at this time. During the two, three and four years past we had gradually been reducing the army, and in his apprehension there was no more danger of war now than there was when the reduction was made.

With great emphasis, and with all eyes upon him, Mr. Adams then went on to say, "I do not believe at all in any apprehension of war at this time. I do not see any testimonials that there is danger of war at this time, and I cannot now, therefore, consent to vote for any increase of the Army. I am ready to give notice to Great Britain, that we mean to terminate the treaty between us, and at the end of twelve months, I am ready to take possession of the territory. I declared my readiness to give this notice at the last session of Congress, and I avow my readiness to give it now. (Great applause on the floor and suppressed applause from the crowded galleries.) This notice ought to be given at once, this day if it could be done, but so much did he regard the untimely consequence, concerned in the matter that he would not vote for an additional soldier, sailor, or for any fortification, or even for the sappers and miners that have been asked, until this notice was given. This done, at the end of twelve months he was ready to extend jurisdiction over the whole territory, but from such a result he did not believe that war would come,—he had indeed no apprehension of war, but if it did come, which God forbid, let it come with all hearts bound together upon this subject, and all hands united in the defence of the country. War, he repeated, need not follow from the notice, or from occupation, we could negotiate still, and his belief was, he repeated again and again, that war could not be the consequence of the notice. But if war came he was sure that it would soon be terminated, and terminated in a manner forever to prevent England from interfering with the United States. Mr. Douglas of Illinois had previously said that England would guarantee to her the safety of her possessions in Canada. Of the fact of Mr. Adams' speech I have only time to add that it produced great sensation,—giving great delight to the Western members generally, and particularly to the Administration members, while it imparted the greatest sadness to his more immediate friends, and from those representing the Atlantic States. What its effects may be upon the country, it is not easy to say. The House adjourned as soon as he had closed, and the debate will be resumed to-morrow. His speech will probably be answered by the friends of both political parties.

Washington, January 3.

The Senate were in session for a few moments only. Mr. Atherton presented a memorial from New Hampshire asking that other than war measures may be resorted to for the settlement of the Oregon question.

Mr. Dickinson reported a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Bright presented a memorial for the construction of a Canal around the Falls of the Ohio on the Indiana shore.

Mr. Reece reported a bill directing the President to sell the reserved mineral lands in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

The Joint Resolution from the House, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the estimates of expenditure at the commencement of the session, was read a third time and passed, and the Bill from the House establishing a Collection District in Chicago, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Several Executive communications were received, and a short time passed in Executive Session.

We publish the official canvass of the votes cast for Member of Congress on the 29th of November, side by side with that of the immediately preceding trial. A gain of sixteen hundred and twenty-seven votes and a majority of twenty-two hundred against the party which has so long ruled the State with despotic sway, "opens up" (as they say out West) a new era in the political history of New Hampshire. An anti-radical majority in seven of the ten Counties—three of the five Congressional Districts—and in towns choosing one hundred and sixty of the two hundred and thirty or forty representatives—may well be said to be an event hardly "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." It is the commencement, we trust, of a new order of things, one which will rescue the State from the political degradation in which it has been so long engulfed. It only needs now the strenuous and united effort of the whole Whig party to bring about the best results. That effort, we hope the party, as one man, are determined to make. The vantage ground which has been gained must be maintained. To fail is to lose all. In every county, in every town, in every school district, let the Whigs, then, be preparing in earnest for the serious and desperate struggle which awaits them on the 10th of March. They know the leaders of the hitherto dominant party too well not to know that they will hesitate at no means to regain their lost power; nor yield up what they yet retain except as it were with their lives. Let our friends, then, begin now. With the opening of the new year, let them commence the work which they have before them, and do it with all their might.—Dover Eng.

We understand that the Senate yesterday confirmed in executive session, the nomination of H. Louis McLane, (appointed by the President of the United States in the recess of Congress) to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Kingdom of Great Britain.—Nat. Int. of Wednesday.

DEADLY STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn by the New Orleans papers that on the night of the 18th ult. the steamboat Belle Zane, Capt. Brazier, while on her way from Zanesville, Ohio, to that city, struck a snag about twelve miles below the mouth of White River, on the Mississippi, and immediately turned bottom up. It was twelve o'clock when the accident occurred, and the night was bitter cold. Out of some ninety souls on board at the time, upwards of fifty perished by this terrible accident, some of the unfortunate victims only escaped being drowned to freeze to death after reaching the shore. At the time of the disaster, of course the passengers were all asleep in their berths, and so suddenly did the boat career and go over, that such as made out to release themselves were only able to snatch a blanket or a counterpane from their beds—they had no time to save, much less put on their clothing.

The Diamond came along a short time after the accident, and discovered the wreck of the Belle Zane, bottom up. It seems that immediately after the accident the cabin separated from the hull, on which those who were saved floated. The names of those lost could not be ascertained further than that of Mr. Bowen, lady and child, of Zanesville. There were five ladies on board, all of whom were fortunately saved, except Mrs. Bowen.

The boat and cargo are a total loss. Of the cargo were 250 barrels of flour, the property of Mr. Bowen. The latest accounts of this melancholy disaster state that the number of persons who were drowned or died from exposure, is from 16 to 20.

VERMONT PHOENIX.

Brattleboro, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1846.

OUR OCTOBER.—First page. Poetry.—Beauty is dead.—Selected Tale.—Dramatic.—Accident.—Beauty is dead.—A saving Wife.—Influence.—Affecting Story, &c.

Last page. Poetry.—The Old Maid's Soliloquy.—A little Farm well tilled.—Busy Bees.—The Law of the Finger Ring.

Oregon.

The only subject of general interest which has been under consideration in Congress for the last few days, is the Oregon question. Present appearances indicate that the "valorous Gen. Cass," with his equally warlike colleagues, are in a fair way of being "chained" in this, their darling project.

The "new fever," which has been all the rage for the past fortnight, has now subsided, and the more cautious of the Loco Senators manifest a disposition to smile with the Whigs in putting a quietus upon the reckless schemes of Cass, Hannegan & Co. "To do some great thing"—something which shall make them conspicuous in the eyes of the party—is the great end for which they labor. Fully convinced themselves of their own importance, and with an eye single to their own advancement, they "bluster" in a manner which would do credit to bigger men and a better cause.

The appearance of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate in the very "nick of time," when the war advocates were talking large, has completely turned the tables, and the "imperial" is now down below the zero point. Possessing, as Mr. Calhoun does, a thorough knowledge of the facts in the case, derived from a critical examination of the conflicting claims of the two governments, and his diplomatic intercourse with the British minister, he will exert an influence on this question, which, if it does not absolutely determine the action of Congress upon it, will give it a direction far different from that proposed by Mr. Cass. He has committed himself in favor of leaving the matter to be adjusted by negotiation, he approves of the proposition made by the President to settle it on the basis of the 49th degree, and strongly censures those who, by their untimely agitation of the question in Congress, have thrown obstacles in the way of a peaceful compromise. He is far from honorable peace (and surely no one would purchase peace at the price of dishonor)—and he has no doubt that this, the last "bone of contention" between the United States and the mother country, may be amicably arranged to the mutual honor of both parties.

With a man of Mr. Calhoun's importance and political influence at the head of the anti-war party, committed, as he is to the very course proposed by the Whigs, we have little to fear at present, from the "little ones" whose value will probably never be in smoke. All further debate on this subject has been postponed for the present—at least, until further advice be received from England; when we shall be able to judge more definitely what move is next to be made.

The resolutions which have been introduced into Congress late, no doubt, answered the purpose intended. A fine opportunity for display has been afforded, and quite an unusual quantity of froth and "pomp and patriotism" has been let off, from which no harm has, as yet, resulted.

The October and November numbers of the Lancel have been long on our table unnoticed. We intended a full abstract of a very interesting article in the former, entitled "The Influence of Employment on Health." To do this as we wished, required time, and hence our delay. But delays are dangerous, and now we proceed to give you a summary of the carefully prepared statistical document, as might have been done in an hour's time two months ago. The facts which are there given in a tabular form, and from which important inferences are drawn, were obtained from military registers in London. These registers, of course, in their full extent, apply to the population of London only. But the general principles which these support and illustrate apply every where. It will be seen that they are not in accordance with some popular notions. The paper begins with giving the average age at death of three classes, the division being one to which we have nothing exactly corresponding in this country.

Condition. Average age. years. 50.0. Country, 46.8. Trade, 44.8. Laboring class, 41.1.

In the foregoing table are included only those who die at an age over fifteen years. In the first class are comprised professional men, with all who live on the income of moneyed capital. The second comprises all engaged in trade. The third, mechanics, and all living by bodily labor.

The first class, therefore, live, on the average, about ten years longer than the second, and eleven years longer than the third class. Compared with the same favored classes, therefore, both the tradesmen and the laboring class labor under a very great disadvantage. The former are deprived of ten years of the prime of their life, the latter of eleven years, being, on an average, less than a fourth of the term enjoyed by all of the favored class who have attained the age of fifteen. It is not, then, during childhood alone, but during manhood, too, that the poorer classes are exposed to causes of disease and death from which their more favored brethren are exempt.

The next table gives the ratio of deaths from consumption to deaths from all other causes, as follows:

Country, 1 to 6.9. Trade, 1 to 2.6. Laboring class, 1 to 2.2.

Here the difference in favor of the first class is striking as in the former table.

Next, the laboring class is subdivided into those who work in-door and those who work out-door.

In-door, average age at death, 47.1 years. Out-door, 41.7 years.

Next we have the respective ratio of deaths from consumption to deaths from all other causes, though this is for males only:

In-door, 1 to 1.95. Out-door, 1 to 2.56.

It appears, also, that persons following in-door occupations are liable to attacks of consumption at an earlier age than those whose employment is out of doors. Hence, though tradesmen, from various causes connected with their condition, are less subject to consumption than the laboring class, those who die of that disease die at an earlier age than those who die out of doors.

From other tables it appears that in-door employments those requiring exertion are more healthful than those which are sedentary, yet if this exertion is carried to excess, the comparison appears again to become less favorable. Whether in-door occupations are necessarily so unhealthy, or whether the earlier average mortality among those engaged in them is owing mainly to the fact, that the poor who follow them are mostly confined to narrow ill-ventilated lodgings, in unwholesome districts, is a question not solved.

A curious comparison is instituted in this connection, of much moment to printers, viz: between the work of a compositor and pressman.

"The compositor, and the pressman work in rooms similarly heated and lighted, and to a degree unventilated. Sometimes they work side by side in different parts of the same apartment, and they differ from each other only in the amount of exertion. It is difficult to find any comparison more exact in all particulars, except in that which is the object of inquiry, than that afforded by these two classes. They differ mainly in the amount of exertion exerted, and in the nature of the exertion. It has already been stated, that the ratio of consumptive cases is higher, and the average age at death lower, in the case of the compositor. This shows the unhealthfulness of his employment. If we compare the existing age of compositors and pressmen beginning their employment at the same age. The compositor is made in a table contained in my evidence report, given before the health-commission. One hundred and ninety-seven compositors who began their employment at fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen years of age respectively are compared with forty-five pressmen beginning their employment at the same ages, and it results from this comparison, that while the compositor is thirty-four, a difference of six years, when the same comparison is made for the pressmen having over the compositor the advantage of from three to ten years. It would appear, then, that men who work in close and ill-ventilated rooms suffer in their health in inverse ratio to the amount of exertion which they use; in other words, that strongly exertion tends to render more air less injurious to the system."

The whole article is of great and popular interest, but we have room for no farther extracts. The November number contains among other valuable matter, a lecture, one of a course on Organic Chemistry, by Justus Liebig, delivered at Giessen, in the winter of 1844-5. This is to be followed by others which will embody the recent researches of this master in chemistry.

The terms of the Lancel are five dollars a year. Burgess, Stringer & Co., 222 Broadway, are the publishers.

The December number has just come to hand, and will be noticed soon.

We understand that Gov. State has appointed the Hon. BENJAMIN BRIDGES, of Newbury, First Assistant Judge for this county.

GRAND'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of this popular periodical has come to hand, embellished with its usual number of engravings, one of which, "The Young Cavalier," has struck us as being superior to any thing of the kind which has appeared for a long time. The other engravings are the "Battle Ground of Princeton," the "Paris Fashions," and the "Title page for 1846." To those who are fond of "light reading" of a good story well told, Graham will always be welcome. The tales of "Sweet Fanny Foster," told in her half-playful, gossamer, affectionate way, are alone worth the price of the work. One feels more reconciled to human nature after reading them.

A new monthly paper, in octavo form, called "The Green Mountain Spring," has just been issued in this village. "Devoted to discussion and information concerning the popular and medical uses of water; to a report of cases of water-cure treatment; to the nurture and education of children; to diet and health." Edited by D. Mink, Texas, \$1.00 single copy, 6 copies \$5.00.

The Agents of the Phoenix, and others who may feel disposed, are requested by the Editor to act as Agents for this paper.

The Phoenix is the name of a new paper just issued at Keene, N. H., devoted to Temperance, Common Schools, Agriculture, &c.—B. Cooke, Editor. The plan has not met with general approval, and we heartily wish him success in his "philanthropic" undertaking. Texas, 75 cents, in advance.

FIRES.—An extensive Leather Factory near Little Falls, N. Y., was wholly burnt on the 25th ult. Loss \$40,000. Insured \$10,000.

The large Leather warehouse of William Jenkins & Son was damaged by fire on the 1st inst. Loss \$10,000. Insured \$10,000.

The old Montgomery tavern house, near Waterville, N. Y., was burned on Saturday night, 2d inst. Loss from \$1200 to \$1500. No insurance.

We see it stated in the papers that Tom W. Dorr is about to start a political paper in Rhode Island. He will, doubtless, find the quill a much less dangerous instrument to do battle with against the "Albigenses" than "that sword" proved to be. Courage has been the ruin of that man.

The sleighing has been unusually fine for the last two or three weeks, and the good people in this vicinity seem disposed to make the most of it, both for business and pleasure.

Last night (Tuesday) snow fell to the depth of 3 or 4 inches, and still continues to fall.

We saw the other day at the Market in this place, three turkeys brought in by Mr. Ralph Coulman, of Haverhill. The weight of each was as follows, viz: 6 lbs. 555, 592. He slaughtered another at the same time, weighing 522; making in all 2255 lbs. Who has done better?

The friends of the Western Vermont Railroad held a Convention at East Bennington on the 3d inst. The Hon. H. H. Hall, presided. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the extension of the road from Springfield through Pittsford, Adams, Bridport to Bennington, and thence to Rutland. The meeting was well attended, and spirited resolutions were adopted.

We would advise our friends to read the "Address of the Stockholders of the Vermont and Massachusetts Rail-Road Company," issued by the Convention held at Montague, Dec. 3, 1845. It has just been published in pamphlet form.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.—We have received returns from sixty-six towns, viz:—

Town	7m.	2m.	1m.
Brattleboro,	209	213	213
Windsor,	69	69	69